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as to render the English ungrammatical and unintelligible. The proverbs are grouped under a series of headings which are worthy of listing as they make clear the importance of proverbs as a feature of Tongan culture. The headings are as follows: garden and farm; plants and trees; food (preparation; eating and drinking; presenting, begging, keeping food); doing of tasks, criticism; manufactures (cloth [tapa]; other manufactures); land creatures; birds; fish; fishing; shell-fish and shell-fishing; ships and sailing; climate and seasons; sea and coast; natural features of land; geographic locations; distinguished persons; legendary deities; religion; the person (clothing and adornment; facial expression and gestures; personal appearance; physical defects; miscellaneous); home and compound; domestic relations (mother and child; adoption of children; miscellaneous); courtship and marriage; speech, boasting, jesting; disease and medicine; death and burial; wrong-doing; retribution; common people; chiefs; the Tui Kanokupolu; the Tui Tonga; kava; war; sports and games (lafo; heu lupe [pigeon snaring]; boxing, wrestling, cudgel play; velo fa and jika [dart throwing], fanifo [surf riding]; miscellaneous); dancing; unclassified proverbs.

Under the heading "Division of Material" the authors mention a classified table of contents which unfortunately nowhere appears. Such a table of contents would have rounded out and given finish to an excellent body of material.

The authors have committed one sin of omission, not a serious one, however. They were in a position to write a brief account of Tongan ethics on the basis of the proverbs and of their intimate knowledge of the Tongan people. Such an interpretation might well have been accompanied by a classification of the proverbs on an ethical basis, a classification which would have been without doubt a worthy complement of the authors' careful cultural grouping of the proverbs.

E. W. GIFFORD

*A Contribution to Tongan Somatology.* LOUIS R. SULLIVAN. Memoirs of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, vol. VIII, no. 4. Honolulu, 1922. 27 pp.

Until the recent publication by Doctor Sullivan of his admirable paper on Samoan somatology, there did not exist a single study of significant value on any living Polynesian people. In this second

paper, dealing with the population of Tonga, we have an equally admirable monograph on the people of a neighboring group.

The data, collected by E. W. Gifford and W. C. McKern, comprises measurements and descriptions of two hundred and twenty-five persons, a number sufficiently large to render the conclusions of real value. The metric and descriptive material is presented in a series of tables, giving for each measurement or index a seriation, and for the descriptive characters the percentage of individuals in each class. It seems unfortunate that, in the seriation tables, only absolute numbers are given, since the reduction of these to percentages is necessary if the Tongan data are to be compared with those from any other Polynesian or extra-Polynesian group.

The general result of the tabulations and averages is to show that the Tongans are extremely tall, and in head-form just on the margin between brachycephaly and mesocephaly. Older crania show much higher indices, due to artificial deformation. The face and nose are in absolute measurement large, the former being leptoprosope, the latter mesorrhine. The skin is of a medium yellow-brown; the hair black and either straight or slightly wavy; the eyes are dark brown, and, although the Mongoloid fold is generally absent, a few marked examples were noted.

Comparing the Tongan data with those previously published in regard to Samoa, Doctor Sullivan finds that the Tongans are less homogeneous than the Samoans, but nevertheless, on the basis of averages, the two peoples are in very close correspondence. The differences observed point to a slight Melanesian factor among the Tongans, and this Melanesian intermixture seems to have been recent. In treating of the wider relationships of the Tongans, Doctor Sullivan regards them, as in the previous publication he did the Samoans, as primarily of Mongoloid or Yellow-Brown affinities, and finds the supposed Caucasian elements to be slight and unconvincing. From the still broader point of view, he finds the Polynesians, as represented at least by the Tongans and Samoans, closer to the American Indian than either is to the Chinese.

If a word of criticism may be added, I believe it is unfortunate that in a monographic study of this sort, which must long stand as the fundamental work on the physical characters of an important Polynesian people, the individual measurements and descriptions are not given. The added cost of publication would of course be large, but the advantage to the student would be very great, and the

expense of making all the data available should be regarded as just as much a part of the cost of the expedition which obtains them as are the salaries and expenses of its members.

It would have been interesting had Doctor Sullivan added to his treatment of the Tongans as a whole some discussion of such differences as were apparent in different parts of the group, and as between different classes in the community. It would seem probable that such differences do exist, and that they may be extremely significant. The published cranial materials from Hawaii and New Zealand show striking geographical variations and here, on the extreme western border of Polynesia in the vicinity of Melanesia, one might expect that they would be found also. It has long been assumed that the population of Polynesia was substantially uniform, but when, if ever, full and adequate data are available, not only for each group but for individual islands and districts, I believe that the complexity of the peoples of this great area will be clearly demonstrated.

R. B. DIXON

#### MISCELLANEOUS

*Principles of Social Psychology.* JAMES MICHEL WILLIAMS. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1922. xii, 459 pp. \$5.00.

The term *social psychology* first came into general use through the publication of Professor E. A. Ross's *Social Psychology* in June, 1908, and Professor William McDougall's *Introduction to Social Psychology* in October, 1908. The phrase seems to have filled a need, for since then it has become an accepted part of our vocabulary, and there is a strong popular demand for books and articles dealing with social psychology. Professor McDougall's book, which is now in its seventeenth edition, added greatly to the popularization of the subject.

These two books are quite different. There is almost no overlapping of contents. Professor Ross deals with suggestion, imitation, fashion, mob action, leadership, social control, and such types of collective social activity. Professor McDougall is concerned primarily with the whole field of instincts and how they determine behavior in society. Around these two quite different centers many social and psychological phenomena have been grouped. The writings of a large number of investigators can also be assigned with more or less justice to these two classifications.